

# A new species of *Phanocles* from Ecuador (Phasmatodea: Diapheromeridae: Diapheromerinae: Diapheromerini)

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## Abstract

A new species of *Phanocles* Stål, 1875, *P. decorus* n.sp. from Ecuador, is described from the collection of the Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität in Berlin, Germany.

## Key words

Phasmida, Phasmatodea, *Phanocles decorus* n.sp., Ecuador.

## Introduction

While examining material of Phasmatodea: Diapheromeridae in the Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität in Berlin, Germany, the author's attention was drawn to a species of *Phanocles* Stål, 1875, with striking morphology of the mesothorax and meso- and metafemora. Further research proved that it is a species new to science.

### *Phanocles decorus* n.sp.

Holotype: Female, 71; Ecuador (Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin). [The 71 appears to be a number used when the specimen was loaned to Brunner.]

## Diagnosis

A typical *Phanocles* species, differing from the others by the spination of the mesothorax and the spinose lobes on the ventral carinae of meso- and metafemora.

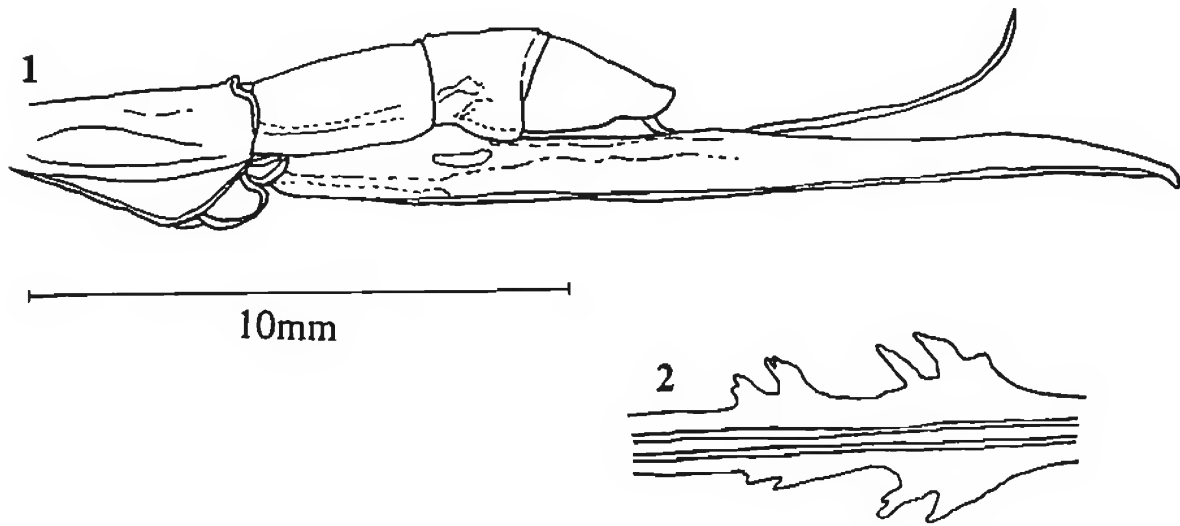
## Description (Figs. 1-2)

The specimen was reset by the author to reduce the risk of further damage, a colour print of the original setting is included with the specimen. The type shows some damage caused by anthrenids. Left protibiae and right foreleg missing in the only specimen. Left midleg regenerated.

Average sized member of *Phanocles*, general colour brown in the preserved specimen. Head oval, vertex raised with two prominent spines behind eyes; with two small tubercles and a transverse impression before them. Eyes projecting hemispherically, between them is another small tubercle. Scapus flat, rectangular, anteriorly thickened, laterally with broad margins. Pedicellus two thirds as wide and half as long as scapus, cylindrical. Following segments elongated. Antennae reaching back beyond median segment.

Prothorax rectangular, narrower and shorter than head, granulose, with distinct anterior and lateral margin, median line and deep mediotransverse impression, and a small tubercle posteromedially. Mesothorax strongly elongate, almost six times as long as prothorax, each side with a row of three large spines submedially and a row of several smaller spines or tubercles laterally. Mesonotum tectiform, mesosternum tuberculate. Metathorax short, neither tuberculate nor spinose.

Profemora strongly compressed basally, triangular in cross-section, with a very prominent dorsal carina, two smaller interior carinae and an indistinct ventral one. Mesofemora trapezoidal in cross-section, with distinct dorsolateral and ventrolateral carinae, ventrolateral carinae produced as large spines apically. Ventrolateral carinae bearing large, spinose lobes (Fig. 2), which show a gap in their middle. Some of the spines have more than one apex. Mesotibiae also trapezoidal in cross-section, the anterior third with a rounded lobe



Figures 1-2. *Phanocles decorus*, female; 1. Apex of abdomen, lateral view. 2. Left metafemora, dorsal view.

on the ventrolateral carinae; dorsal carinae diverging apically. Mesobasitarsus with prominent triangular crest, as long as following three tarsites combined, these also carinate. Second tarsite twice as long as third, fourth half as long as third. Terminal segment curved, as long as first tarsite. Hindlegs as midlegs, but metabasitarsus longer than following three segments combined.

Median segment longer than metanotum. Abdominal segment II as long as median segment, II to V increasingly longer, VI to VII shorter and narrower. Sternum of II with four spines, VII with praeopercular organ. Lateral margins of abdominal segments II to VIII with a pair of parallel ridges. VIII half as long and narrower than VII. X shorter, but longer than IX. Posterior margin of X roundly, posterior half tectiform dorsally. Cerci short, straight, simple. Subgenital plate projecting X almost by length of VII to X combined, with median carina ventrally, apex acute. Genital valves almost as long as projecting part of subgenital plate (Fig. 1).

Measurements (mm): Body: 171.0; head: 9.2; prothorax: 6.5; mesothorax: 36.1; metathorax: 9.7; median segment: 12.1; subgenital plate: 28.9; antennae: 76.0; profemora: 38.9; protibiae: ?; mesofemora: 26.8; mesotibiae: 31.3; metafemora: 29.8; metatibiae: 41.6.

### Etymology

From the Latin "*decorus*", drawing attention to the spines on the meso- and metafemora and the spination of the thorax, which divides it from the other species of *Phanocles*.

### References

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